



A.D. 1870, 24th DECEMBER.

N° 3367.

SPECIFICATION

OF

JOHN GAMGEE

AND

WILLIAM HENRY MAITLAND.

MEDICATING COTTON AND OTHER FIBRES.

LONDON:

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A.D. 1870, 24th DECEMBER. N° 3367.

Medicating Cotton and other Fibres.

LETTERS PATENT to John Gamgee, of Great Winchester Street Buildings, in the City of London, and William Henry Maitland, of Thurloe Square, in the County of Middlesex, for the Invention of “**IMPROVEMENTS IN MEDICATING COTTON AND OTHER FIBRES FOR SANITARY AND SURGICAL PURPOSES, AND IN MACHINERY EMPLOYED THEREIN.**”

Sealed the 23rd June 1871, and dated the 24th December 1870.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by the said John Gamgee and William Henry Maitland at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with their Petition, on the 24th December 1870.

We, JOHN GAMGEE, of Great Winchester Street Buildings, in the
5 City of London, and WILLIAM HENRY MAITLAND, of Thurloe Square,
in the County of Middlesex, do hereby declare the nature of the said
Invention for “**IMPROVEMENTS IN MEDICATING COTTON AND OTHER FIBRES FOR
SANITARY AND SURGICAL PURPOSES, AND IN MACHINERY EMPLOYED THEREIN,**” to
be as follows:—

10 This Invention consists in the careful impregnation of cotton and
other fibres with chloralum or chloride of aluminium, carbolic acid,

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sulpho-carbolates, permanganate of potash and charcoal as disinfectants, antiseptics, or deodorizers, according to their respective natures, or with solutions of opium, morphia, hydrate of chloral or other narcotics and sedatives, in order to obtain wadding, felt, cloths, or wool charged with these medicinal agents for surgical or sanitary purposes. 5

The manner in which it is preferred to impregnate the cotton or other fibre with these medicinal agents is as follows:—When the agent employed is a liquid, the lap of fibre from a carding engine is made to pass through a trough in which the liquid is contained. The fibre after having become saturated in the trough is conducted between a pair of 10 squeezing rollers by which the excess of liquid is forced out, and it will be found convenient to have these rollers adjustable, so that the pressure put upon the lap may be regulated according to the quantity of liquid it is required to leave in the fibre. The lap then passes on to the drying cloth, after which it is recarded. If the liquid employed is an acid, or 15 one which will act upon and break the fibre, the recarded lap is placed in layers between outer layers of long fibre, impregnated or not. When the agent employed is in the state of powder, such as charcoal, it will be found convenient to sprinkle it upon the lap by means of a dredger or similar device attached to the carding engine, and then to submit the 20 fibre to pressure in order that the whole body of the fibre may become impregnated with the powder. The fibre thus impregnated may be enclosed between layers of unimpregnated fibre.

SPECIFICATION in pursuance of the conditions of the Letters Patent, filed by the said John Gamgee and William Henry Maitland in 25 the Great Seal Patent Office on the 24th June 1871.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, we, JOHN GAMGEE, of Great Winchester Street Buildings, in the City of London, and WILLIAM HENRY MAITLAND, of Thurloe Square, in the County of Middlesex, send greeting. 30

WHEREAS Her most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, by Her Letters Patent, bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy, in the thirty-fourth year of Her reign, did, for Herself, Her heirs and successors, give and grant unto us, the said John Gamgee and William 35

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Henry Maitland, Her special licence that we, the said John Gamgee and William Henry Maitland, our executors, administrators, and assigns, or such others as we, the said John Gamgee and William Henry Maitland, our executors, administrators, and assigns, should at any
5 time agree with, and no others, from time to time and at all times thereafter during the term therein expressed, should and lawfully might make, use, exercise, and vend, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, an Invention for “IMPROVEMENTS IN MEDICATING COTTON AND OTHER FIBRES FOR
10 SANITARY AND SURGICAL PURPOSES, AND IN MACHINERY EMPLOYED THEREIN,” upon the condition (amongst others) that we, the said John Gamgee and William Henry Maitland, our executors or administrators, by an instrument in writing under our, or one of our or their, or one of their hands and seals, should particularly describe and ascertain the nature of
15 the said Invention, and in what manner the same was to be performed, and cause the same to be filed in the Great Seal Patent Office within six calendar months next and immediately after the date of the said Letters Patent.

NOW KNOW YE, that we, the said John Gamgee and William Henry
20 Maitland, do hereby declare the nature of our said Invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement thereof, that is to say :—

This Invention consists in the careful impregnation of cotton and
25 other fibres with chloralum or chloride of aluminium, carbolic acid, sulphocarbolates, permanganate of potash or charcoal as disinfectants, antiseptics or deodorizers, according to their respective natures, or with solutions of opium, morphia, hydrate of chloral, or other narcotics and sedatives in order to obtain wadding, felt cloths, or wool charged with
30 these medicinal agents for surgical or sanitary purposes.

The manner in which it is preferred to impregnate the cotton or other fibre with the medicinal agents is as follows:—When the agent employed is a liquid the lap of fibre from a carding engine is made to pass through a trough in which the liquid is contained. The fibre after
35 having become saturated in the trough is conducted between a pair of squeezing rollers by which the excess of liquid is forced out, and it will be found convenient to have these rollers adjustable so that the pressure put upon the lap may be regulated according to the quantity of liquid

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it is required to leave in the fibre. The lap then passes on to the drying cloth, after which it is recarded. If the liquid employed is an acid or one which will act upon and break the fibre the recarded lap is placed in layers between outer layers of long fibre impregnated or not. When the agent employed is in the state of powder, such as charcoal, it will be 5 found convenient to sprinkle it upon the lap by means of a dredger or similar device attached to the carding engine, and then to submit the fibre to pressure in order that the whole body of the fibre may become impregnated with the powder. The fibre thus impregnated may be enclosed between layers of unimpregnated fibre. The dredger or 10 analogous device may have a shaking or other necessary motion imparted to it by a rod worked by a cam on the shaft of the carding cylinder, or the dredger may be provided internally with an agitator worked from the shaft of the carding cylinder or otherwise.

And having now described the nature of our said Invention and in 15 what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that we claim,—

First. Impregnating cotton or other fibres with disinfectants, antiseptics, deodorizers, narcotics, or sedatives, substantially in the manner and for the purposes herein-before described.

Second. Arranging machinery substantially as herein-before described, 20 for the purpose of impregnating cotton or other fibres with medicinal agents in a liquid state.

Third. Arranging machinery substantially as herein-before described, for the purpose of impregnating cotton or other fibres with medicinal agents in the state of powder. 25

In witness whereof, I, the said John Gamgee, for myself and on behalf of the said William Henry Maitland, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this Twenty-third of June One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN GAMGEE. (L.S.) 30

LONDON :

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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